

# WASHINGTON CORPORATION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.  
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1840.

Present, Messrs. Goldsborough, (President,) Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Maury, Gunton, Watterston, Brent, Clarke, Brady, and Dove.

Mr. Maury, from the committee to which the petition was referred, reported a resolution granting permission to the Columbian Journeymen House Carpenters' Society of the city of Washington to hold their meetings in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, which resolution was read and adopted.

Mr. Kirkwood introduced "An act to repair the lock-up-house in the Second Ward." Read three times, and passed.

Mr. Clarke introduced "An act for the relief of Osborne Turner." Read three times, and passed.

Mr. Brady presented a petition from Stanislaus Rigby, which was read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Brady introduced "An act for constructing a gravel foot-walk in the Fifth Ward." Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Watterston from the committee to which the memorial was referred, reported a bill entitled "An act making an appropriation in aid of the Female Charity School of the city of Washington," which bill was twice read and passed, and was then read the third time, as amended, and passed.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, in relation to the late fire in this city: which was read, and referred to Messrs. Maury, Randolph, and Brady:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1840.  
To the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Of the several fires that have occurred in the city recently, the two last were certainly caused by design; and there is now reason to believe that they were in every instance intentionally kindled by evil-disposed persons, either for the purpose of plunder or the wanton destruction of property. Under these circumstances, it becomes our duty to exert every means in our power for the detection and punishment of such as have been guilty of these acts, and to deter others from committing them in future. I therefore recommend to the Board that the Mayor be authorized by law to offer a suitable reward for the discovery and apprehension of any person by whom the late fire has been caused, or by whom any may be caused hereafter.

Respectfully, &c. PETER FORCE.

Mr. Randolph introduced "An act making an appropriation for casual repairs of streets, avenues, &c. in the Second Ward." Read three times, and passed.

Mr. Barclay, from the Committee of Claims, asked to be discharged from the petitions of William Lomas and Andrew Neer; and they were discharged accordingly.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the conveying of water in pipes from Pennsylvania avenue to the south side of square A, on Missouri street," and it was then read the third time, and passed.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of incendiaries, was taken up, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Maury, from the committee to which the Mayor's communication of this day on the same subject was referred, asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof; and they were accordingly.

And then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL,  
MONDAY, MAY 19, 1840.

All the members present.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the resolution of the 25th of November, 1839, directing an inquiry into the propriety of reducing the rate of taxes on real and personal property, and also the Mayor's communication of the 11th inst., enclosing certain statements on the same subject, made a written report thereon; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Harkness presented the petition of J. G. Robinson and others, a committee on the part of the "Northern Liberties Fire Company," for the use of a certain space as a site for an engine-house, and also for such pecuniary aid as the Corporation may be disposed to extend; which was read and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Magruder presented the petition of John Jarboe, praying permission to continue a frame building on an alley in square 728; which was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Magruder presented the petition of Geo. Johnson, praying remission of a fine, which was read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Harkness, from the Committee on Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of W. V. Seaton and others, on the subject, reported a bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for the purpose of completing the grave-yard of west Sixth street, between north 1st and north H streets, and for grading and graveling said Sixth street from north H street to the north side of north I street," which was read twice and laid on the table.

And from the same committee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill "making an appropriation for the purpose of grading and graveling north G street from Sixth street west to 7th street," which was read twice and laid on the table.

The subject-matter of this report being interesting to the citizens, we publish it along with this day's proceedings of the Board.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the resolution of the 25th of November, 1839, directing an inquiry into the propriety of reducing the rate of taxation on real and personal property, &c., and also the Mayor's communication of the 11th of the month, replying to a resolution of this Board, passed on the 27th January last, requesting information on the same subject, beg leave to report:

That they have carefully examined the statements submitted by the Mayor, from the books of the Register's office, and find, as therein stated, the encouraging fact that the revenue of the city, arising from taxation on real and personal property, has increased by the recent assessment upon the preceding one to the amount of \$10,117.19.

It appears to the committee that this auspicious result presents to the Board three highly interesting questions, all referring to the best application of this increase of revenue, which may be classed; first, a reduction in the rate of taxation; second, reduction of the ward debts; and, third, a gradual extension of the repairs and improvements of streets, &c. The first of these three important questions involves the immediate object of the passage of the two resolutions and the communication under consideration. It would be an extremely grateful task to the committee, if, in the exercise of a prudent discretion, they could find justice in recommending to the Board its adoption, by which our constituents might be relieved of a portion of the onerous burden of taxation by which they have long been heavily oppressed, but the committee think this could not be safely done at present for several reasons, some of which they will proceed to state.

In the first place, the increase in the assessed property of the city is very unequal in the different wards, so that if a scale of reduction, say 10 or 11 cents in the \$100, to absorb the increase, were adopted, it must of course be applicable to all, and the effect would be to reduce the means of at least three of the wards below what they were under the old assessment; and would not only prevent them from carrying on the most essential improvements, but would be likely to derange their relations with the general sinking fund account, which are based upon that assessment. Again, the actual collections of taxes during the year 1839 were less by nearly \$9,000 than in 1838, and the receipts for license of all denominations were also less in the same comparison by \$1,125. Both the latter results are ascribable, no doubt, to the sub-assessments of the times. And, lastly, if the bill, for a long time past before this Board "for the regulation of taverns and ordinaries" should pass in any form like its present shape, the committee apprehend it would still further reduce the receipts for licenses, unless some coordinate act, increasing the price of those licenses, should also pass.

Upon the whole, the committee incline to the opinion that the true interest of the Corporation and the tax-payers themselves will be best conserved by abstaining from any innovation on the established rate of taxation at the present time.

The amount of real and personal property now under assessment in the city is little short of nine million one hundred thousand dollars.

With regard to the second and third questions adverted to, the committee think it unnecessary to dwell on either of them, as any future action of the Board must necessarily depend on the disposition it may see fit to make of the first; and they are accordingly suggested as objects worthy of attention hereafter, in case the Board should concur with the views of the committee in relation to the question of reducing the rate of taxation.

Mr. Magruder, from the Committee on Police, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Johnson, asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Magruder, from the same committee to whom they were referred, reported, without amendment, the following bills from the Board of Aldermen, viz: "An act relating to the Board of Health;" "An act to amend an act for the protection of bridges;" "An act in relation to fines;" "An act for the relief of George St. Clair;" "An act for the preservation of quietness and decorum during the Sabbath;" "An act to regulate the sweeping of chimneys and to repeal all other acts relating thereto;" and a resolution in relation to obstructions and nuisances in alleys.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on Police, to whom was referred the bills from the Board of Aldermen "authorizing the sale of the lock-up-house in the Fifth Ward," and the act "relating to the lock-up-house in the Fifth Ward," reported said bills without amendment.

Mr. Hanly, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the Board of Aldermen "for the relief of Clement Woodward," reported the same without amendment; and the bill was read the third time and passed.

A communication was received from the Mayor, recommending the passage of a law authorizing the offering a suitable reward for the discovery and apprehension of any person by whom the late fire has been caused, or by whom any may be caused hereafter, which communication was read and laid on the table.

[For the Mayor's communication on this interesting subject, see Aldermen's proceedings above.]

Mr. Hanly, on leave, introduced a joint resolution "authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of incendiaries," which was read twice, when Mr. Gunton ordered a substitute as an amendment thereto, which was agreed to, and the resolution was read the third time and passed.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen "for the relief of Osborne Turner" was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Harkness, from the Committee on Improvements, to whom was referred the bill "authorizing the grading of streets," &c., to be made under the direction of the city surveyor," reported the same without amendment.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen "to repair the lock-up-house in the Second Ward" was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. J. Wilson, on leave, introduced a bill entitled "An act directing the removal of the nuisance on Fifth street west, north of New York avenue," which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. J. Wilson, on leave, introduced a joint resolution "authorizing and directing the removal of the nuisance near the northeast corner of square No. 288," which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Harkness, from the Committee on Improvements, to whom was referred the bill "authorizing the grading of streets," &c., to be made under the direction of the city surveyor," reported the same without amendment.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen "making an appropriation for casual repairs of streets, avenues, &c. in the Second Ward," was taken up, read three times, and passed.

Mr. J. Wilson, on leave, introduced a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Wm. B. Wilson," which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Duncan moved to take up for consideration the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the subject of the collection of taxes, and which motion was negatived.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen in relation to obstructions and nuisances in alleys, was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Harkness, from the Committee on Improvements, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act authorizing the Mayor to construct reservoirs upon certain commons," reported the same, which was read twice and laid on the table.

Mr. Harkness, from the Committee on Improvements, to whom was referred the bill "authorizing the redemption of certain certificates issued for paying tax in the Third Ward," was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the same Board "in aid of the Female Charity School of the city of Washington," was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Schools.

And the Board adjourned.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine OLD BRIDGE BALM OF COLUMBIA.

Remember the genuine as described below. This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consuls, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeit merchant, but he has purchased or used unless it bears the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the warehouse and retail office, No. 2, Fletcher street, near Main Lane and Pearl street.

Address COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New York.

A great variety of the most worthless trash for sale has been sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in value.

Sold by Wm. F. B. Baker, Charles Stott, Messrs. James and others, up 12-3w.

PULES! PILES! PILES! cured at last.—This terrible complaint is vanquished cured in all cases by the use of Hays' Liment. In case of failure, the agents are forbidden to take any pay.

"Never buy unless it have the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper."

Sold by Wm. F. B. Baker, Charles Stott, and others—original proprietor Solomon Hays, up 11-3w.

NEW NOVELS.—Just published and for sale or circulation by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel, Cooper's new novel, the Path Finder, or the Island Sea.

Also, Poor Jack, by Captain Maryat, part 1st. Mar. 21.

BOTELER & DONN would respectfully inform their customers and the Public generally, that they have just received their spring stock House-furnishing Goods consisting of almost every article used in general house-furnishing, viz:

Mattings, Carpets, Beds, Bedsteads, Stacks and Hair Mattresses, and other Chairs, unusual low-priced; plated goods of every description, Knives and Forks, Mantle and Astral Lamps, Looking Glasses, Glass, China, and Crockery ware, Wooden ware, Kitchen and Tin ware, &c. &c. and all of which will be sold on the usual accommodating terms.

Chairs manufactured, as usual, to order.

N. B. Hair Mattresses of superior quality made to order, at reduced prices. Mar. 28.

MESSRS. FRENCH, author of a new system of practical Penmanship, would acknowledge the liberal patronage which he has received, during his residence on Pennsylvania Avenue in the city of Washington, and no doubt that he has been opened to the Westing Academy at Mrs. Turner's, opposite Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, in connection with his brother, where they will continue to receive pupils daily. Therefore they respectfully solicit immediate calls from all who feel interested in the improvement of hand writing.

Messrs. French now offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen an opportunity of acquiring a quick and beautiful style of Writing, so free and elegant as no other mode yet discovered can possibly impart in the same time. Differ in styles of plain or ornamental Writing, Penmanship, and Stenography taught, as the learner may choose. Mar. 28.

# THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Native American.

WASHINGTON, MAY 21st, 1840.

MR. EDITOR:—SIR,—How little is there that is permanent in this land of shadows; all is deceptive, all is fleeting, and "continueth not in one stay." The morning sun rises in all his grandeur and sublimity, the "darkness fleeth before him," all nature is inspired with renewed life and vigor, but as he gains his zenith, dark portentous clouds from behind the western hills start up in angry form, charged with fury, battles with the king of day, and spreads his sable pall wide o'er the sky, and mocks at earth's rejoicing.

The seasons chase each other in quick succession. The gay and jocund Spring delights us but a few days with her flowers and songs, when she must give place to the scorching, withering sun of mid Summer; she, too, in her turn, must yield to officious Autumn, laden with his golden spoils, reveling in luxury, boasting of his stores, singing to himself a requiem of ease, until stern Winter, jealous for his right to rule, starts from his hiding place, and with his north winds, sweeps him from his usurped throne, and all his subjects captive leads, in icy fetters bound.

How evanescent are all human affairs; but yesterday our hearts may have swelled with buoyant hopes and sunny prospects; to day adversity's dark mantle may be thrown around us, and a thick gloom spread all o'er our sunny prospects. Yesterday we saw him rejoicing in the vigor of health and manhood; to day he is consigned to the tomb,—"The Prophets do they live forever?"—Do not the cold winds of heaven sweep over the resting place of those we love? Friendship, how empty and unbalancing does it appear at times! You have seen those who, in the day of prosperity stood by your side with staid hearts and tenderest sympathy, loud in their professions of attachment, who promised, though all men should forsake you, yet they would not; but when the hour of trial came, were found among those who sought your hurt, and held you in derision. Ah, the hearts that have been made to bleed through the perfidy of false friends, could a tale of woe unfold, that would be revolting to the stoutest breast.

The winds of heaven are proverbial for their fickleness; the placid bosom of the deep for its treachery; but they must yield the palm to man. In his moral, social, religious and political sentiments, he is often found to have made the entire circuit of the compass. At one time we find him gliding pleasantly down the stream of temperance and reform, until the wrathful clamor of those engaged in the sale of the "drunkard's drink" is heard in the streets, crying "great is Diana of the Ephesians;" then with the counter-current he joins, and to aid his slender popularity, courts the shifting breeze. Perhaps we find him the editor of some partisan press, jealous for the cause he has espoused, laboring with untiring zeal and patriotism to scatter to the four winds of heaven his opposers, and to hurl in the dust the enemies of his country or his creed. Hark! a still small voice is heard—the price is paid, ("for every man has his price") and now, with equal zeal and patriotism, he maintains the opposite side!

We have found him foremost in the ranks of the great Native party, swelling with importance and boasting loud and long of his attachment to his interest, making furious onsets upon the Administration for their subservience to the influence of foreigners, denouncing the Globe in unmeasured terms for its unhalloved attacks upon the Association, holding no man "guiltless of his country's wrong" who opposes the interest of the Native, yet upon a change of circumstances, we see those boasting Champions and Patriots, leaders in the great reform, courting, yes, courting the influence of foreigners; and laboring might and main to elevate to office those whose interests and sentiments have been opposed to the Native! I tremble for my country, I tremble for the Association. When the prominent friends of the cause can occupy ground so obviously at variance with the principles of the Association, so contradictory to their repeated declarations, and pledges made public to the world, exhibiting an elasticity equal to that of the Quaker, who wanted to fight, and who pulled off his coat and said, lay there religion until I chastise the fellow. I say, when we are compelled to witness daily illustrations of the truth of the above remarks, we must expect a blow upon the Association under which she must stagger and reel. Yea, and with a diamond tool, engraven deep upon her own walls, by the hands of her own sons—"Thy glory has departed— with parabolic hands let thy last drop of blood from her veins, and bury her in an untimely and ignoble grave."

My Countrymen! my fellow members of the Association, let me plead for a cause more dear to me than any cause of a civil nature now agitating the country,—because in it are involved the peace and security of my native land. Are you willing to give up your interest in the Native for a blind and unwarrantable devotion to party?—can you forget your solemn pledges, published to the world? are you willing to abandon the little adventurous bark, and leave her unmanned, to be swallowed up in the dreadful maelstrom whose circles are already extended to take her in? are you willing to allow her enemies to triumph, and with their feet upon the necks of freemen, hold you in derision? I trust not; come, look about you; take an observation; ascertain what latitude and longitude you are in; retrace your steps; return to your injured spouse, ere return is impossible; then it may be that we shall be saved from the threatening storm, and make in safety the destined port.

Sir, am I laboring under a fit of monomania? or are all these my fears groundless? I am so easily elated or depressed, I cannot trust myself. If you have any comfort, let us have it. When I last wrote you, I was tip toe with encouragement—now, notwithstanding your zeal and valuable services, I am down, down in the very bottom of the cellar. If you can bring me up, you will confer a great favor on your friend.

A NATIVE DYED IN THE WOOL.

For the Native American.

LOVE.

Love is a principle which seems to be inherent in our nature—a divine impulse implanted in the human heart by the Author of our being, who, in the language of Scripture, is himself love, pure, unselfish, and uncontaminated. It is the cordial drop which Heaven has thrown into the bitter cup of life, and which often administers comfort and consolation amidst the cares, perplexities and anxieties incident to a state of mortality. It is the

fountain from which spring all the other graces that adorn the philanthropist, or beautify the christian character. It is the tender cord which binds our hearts to the land which gave us birth—to the romantic scenes of childhood—and which oftentimes causes the wayward traveler to pause, and in imagination to retrace his steps, and drink in the sweet recollections of the past. It is the endearing tie which unites the parent to his offspring, the obedient child to her who dandled him upon the lap of maternal affection, who watched over him in the hours of helpless infancy, administered to his necessities, and imparted to him suitable instruction to prepare him for the trials of maturer years.

It is manifested in the various relations which we entertain towards each other as members of the great human family,—without it

The world were but a wilderness of woe,  
A waste, where sorrows would forever grow,  
And every pleasure fade and die.

It is the irresistible impulse which prompts the youthful actor on the stage of life, to seek some fair being to unite her heart to his—to mingle with him in the pleasures of life, and to participate with him in the sorrows of the same. It is this undying principle which induces the wayward soldier to leave his home and family, and in the ardor of patriotic zeal, to unsheath the sword in defence of his country's cause. The missionary of the cross is actuated by this hallowing emotion, in leaving his native land, and all the endearments of civilized life, and in the spirit of true philanthropy, going forward to erect the standard of christianity, in those parts of the world, where idolatry and superstition had darkened the minds of the deluded inhabitants.

It is found in all nations and in every class of society—among the uncivilized as well as among their more highly favored brethren, upon whom the sun of divine revelation has arisen, and by his cheering rays, lighted up the pathway of life, and pointed to a resting place beyond the grave. Even the red men of the western wilds meekly bow to its sceptre and feel its tender emotions, calming the warring passions of the soul.

But it is in the social circle, where youth, beauty, and virtue meet together, that its mighty and restless influences are more sensibly felt, producing those deep and lasting impressions, which the changing scenes of after years are unable to eradicate. And not unfrequently are those impressions so deeply fixed in the mind, as to cause the unstable youth, disappointed in gaining the object of his love, to drown his sorrow by the intoxicating draught, or to draw the suicidal weapon, and put an end to his own existence.

Unenviable is the situation of him who has never experienced the undying emotion, who has never felt the powerful and unconquerable effects of this noblest and strongest passion of the human mind.

J. W. L.  
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

## WASHINGTON MUSEUM.

In looking over the collection of curiosities formed by the enterprise and unceasing industry of Mr. Varden, of our city, I was agreeably surprised at the magnitude to which it had attained from the short time which he had devoted to it, and the small means within his reach. Mr. Varden is an enthusiastic admirer of all that is curious in Nature and Art, and seems to have devoted a large portion of his life to the indulgence of his favorite and laudable propensity. Some of his specimens are not only curious, but extraordinary, and every mind must be more or less gratified and surprised at the singular and wonderful productions of Nature, he has collected, deposited and arranged in his Museum. Their arrangement displays a great deal of taste, and the classification is judicious and satisfactory. I look upon this comparatively small but very admirable collection as the nucleus of a great national museum, which I hope to see in a few years, established in this city by the Government. Nothing could be more gratifying than to see the Government lending its aid to the accomplishment of a great public object like this. The first step towards the attainment of this end should be the purchase of that most complete and interesting collection of Indian curiosities, &c. formed by the indefatigable and enterprising collector, Mr. George Catlin, to whose perseverance, energy, and devotion to the subject, posterity will owe a large debt of gratitude. A spacious and magnificent edifice should be erected, on some of the public reservations of our city; and Mr. Varden's collection, as a foundation, and Mr. Catlin's Indian Gallery, should be purchased and deposited in it. In this building, also, should be a gallery of sculpture and painting, in which all the finest productions of American art should be placed and preserved. This, connected with a zoological, botanical, and experimental garden, would give great interest to the national metropolis, and be productive of immense advantage to science and to the country. Some safe and appropriated depository should be prepared for the reception of the collections of natural history, which it is hoped, will be made by those who have embarked in the Exploring Expedition, and while doing this, an institution like the one I have suggested might be divided, and the plan carried out by Congress. Every lover of science and his country must desire to see such an object effected.

Among the curiosities in Mr. Varden's Museum are two Egyptian mummies of great antiquity. They are wholly unwrapped, and, though said to be about three thousand years old, are tolerably perfect. The one is entirely black, and the other tawny. The latter has a full set of teeth, and what is singular, those in front are double. The sensation produced in contemplating these dried specimens of mortality, that stand before you after a lapse of 30 centuries, and three thousand miles from the places of their interment, still stony, or like figures rudely cut out of wood and disfigured by time, cannot easily be defined. The loss of the art of embalming known to the Egyptians, has sometimes been regretted; but surely the loss of an art which has only served to expose those subjected to its operation to the rude gaze of the Public, or to render them

useful in after ages as fuel, need not be lamented. In speaking of mummies, the celebrated Sir Thomas Brown, who wrote a most eloquent essay on Umburial, has remarked with equal quaintness and justice, "Egyptian ingenuity was more unsatisfied, contriving their bodies in sweet consistencies, to attend the return of their souls. But all was vanity, feeding the wind with folly. The Egyptian mummies which Canbysses or time hath spared avarice now consumeth. Mummy has become merchandize, Mizraim cures wounds, and Pharaoh is sold for balsams."

This infant museum should be liberally patronized by the citizens of Washington. Its proprietor, Mr. Varden, deserves every encouragement, which I trust he will receive from the residents as well as the visitors of our city, and which will thus enable him to render his Museum more complete, and still more curious and interesting.—Nat. Int.

## GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!

Now at the Washington Museum, cor. 43 and D sts.

For one week only, commencing Thursday, May 21, 1840.

THE Proprietor flatters himself that this attraction must secure to him a liberal patronage of all lovers of Natural Curiosities.

1st. Miss S. G. SHORE, the Albino Lady, who plays on the accordion, and will, also, in the evening, sing some favorite songs, accompanied by Mr. Tank on the setter of guitar.

2d. J. O'FLANCY, the Irish Giant.

3d. Mr. TANA, the Gypsy musician, who accompanies them, and plays on a new and rare instrument, (called the setter,) the first one ever used in the United States.

Together with the numerous and splendid specimens in the Museum.

Also, Mr. Anelli's fine historical paintings, so well known and so highly spoken of.

For particulars see small bills.

Admission to the whole 50 cents—Children half price.

Open from 10 to 6; also in the evening, from 8 to 10.

May 23—

## ISOMETRICAL VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The surrounding public buildings, and private residences, &c., is for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. May 22

## LETTERS FROM THE EAST AND FROM THE WEST.

By Frederick Hall, M. D., is for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. May 23.

## REGISTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, MAY 2, 1840.

SSIZE OF BREAD.—The cash price of superfine flour in the county of Washington being from \$3 to \$5.50 per barrel, the law requires that bread sold in the city of Washington the present month shall weigh:

For the single loaf, 24 ounces.

"double loaf, 48 "

C. H. WILTBERGER, Register.

## BOOTS AND SHOES, very cheap for cash only!

WM. DOUGLASS, Pennsylvania avenue, near 10th street, south side, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, both for ladies and gentlemen, which he will sell at very reduced prices. As his terms are cash, he flatters himself he can put his articles to suit the times, and the pockets of his customers. Call and see. April 25,—ff.

## J. F. HARKNESS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors east of 11th street, has just received a general assortment of the most fashionable SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS, which he is ready to make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Persons preferring furnishing their own cloths, can have them made up to order, at his usual low terms. April 25—ff.

## GORDON & GRAY, MERCHANT TAILORS.

Pennsylvania avenue (Elm's Buildings) four doors East of 4-12 street.—Have just received a superior assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which they will make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style, and on very reasonable terms. Among their stock are the following articles:

Giraffe Cassimers, Gambou, London Tweeds, Bombazines, White and Brown Drillings, Tippet and Summer Cloths, A variety of Cashmere, Satin and Welting Vestings, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Bosoms, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Having purchased all their articles for cash, they can sell on the lowest cash terms. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, as they hope by diligence and attention to business, to give general satisfaction.

April 25—3m. (Nat. Int. eod 3d, p.)

## COMPOUND SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.